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**A REVIEW OF THE ETHNOLO-
GICAL INVESTIGATIONS IN THE
DUTCH INDIAN ARCHIPELAGO,**

BY

J. C. VAN EERDE.

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A REVIEW OF THE ETHNOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS IN THE DUTCH INDIAN ARCHIPELAGO.

Section 1.

Here we mean by Dutch Indian Archipelago that part of Indonesian Austronesia which is governed by the Dutch. This Archipelago, inhabited by about fifty million natives, consists therefore of Indonesia without the continental portion, without Formosa, the Philippine Islands and Madagascar, but it includes New Guinea; the non-Dutch portions of the last-named island, of Borneo and of Timor, will however only be treated incidentally.

The Archipelago thus defined lies approximately between 6° N.L. and 11° S.L. and between 95° — 141° longitude east of Greenwich, and comprises a land surface six times as large as Great Britain and Ireland, or fifty-eight times as large as Holland. It is inhabited by a very large number of ethnical groups and sub-groups, of which the principal are:

In and near Sumatra: the Achehnese; the Gajo and Alas; the Bataks; the Menang Kabau Malay; the Malay of the east coast and the Riau Archipelago; the Southern Sumatrans; the inhabitants of the islands to the west of Sumatra.

In and near Java: The Sundanese; the Javanese; the eastern Javanese with the Madurese.

To the east of Java: the Balinese; the inhabitants of the other „Small Sunda Islands”; the inhabitants of the Timor group.

In the Moluccas: the Papuans of New Guinea and the surrounding islands; the inhabitants of the Southern (Amboina) Moluccas; those of the Northern (Ternate) Moluccas.

In and near Celebes: the inhabitants of Northern Celebes; those of central Celebes (Toradja); the Mangkassara people and the Bugis.

In and near Borneo: the native tribes of Borneo (Dyaks).

These ethnical groups will be considered below together with the ethnological investigations concerning them and the results obtained. We need hardly say that in the limited space available only the most important aspects can be dealt with.

Section 2.

The ethnography of the Dutch Indian Archipelago is as old as the descriptions of its inhabitants, in so far as these were written down by strangers. For long before the peoples of the Archipelago acquired universally the art of writing, now practised almost everywhere by means of various characters, their peculiarities had been observed by foreign merchants and navigators; some knowledge of these peculiarities was spread further and recorded by the writers of antiquity or written down by the foreign visitors themselves. Considered from this point of view, we have already ethnographic indications in the accounts of the Alexandrian geographer, CLAUDIUS PTOLEMAEUS, of the second century A.D., relating to the five Barusai-, the three Sabadeibai- and the three Sindai Islands with their cannibals (GERINI, *Researches on PTOLEMY'S Geography of Eastern Asia* 1909, p. 427). This is quite in accordance with the powerful impression made by man-eating on the more highly civilised mind.

In addition to this cannibalism, noted as a remarkable fact, we find mention of the occurrence of gold, in the fertile Jabadios with its western capital, the Town of Silver. About the same time the Ramayana, referring to HANUMAN'S search for the stolen Dewi Sita, was already able to mention this same gold and silver island, Jawadwipa, resplendent with seven kings.

Hence in these ancient times accounts reached countries far across the sea, of cannibals, of the working of noble metals, the planting of rice, and the political institutions of certain portions of the Indian Archipelago; later the gold island (Sumatra), the rice island (Java) and the gem island (Borneo) were distinguished as the three most important.

In addition to these accounts which found their way westwards, foreigners from the east who were acquainted with the art of writing, and especially the Chinese, made mention of the peoples of the Indian Archipelago. Since the beginning of the 5th century we have the account of the voyage of FA-HIAN and the annals of various Chinese dynasties which have been compiled and translated from Chinese sources by GROENEVELDT in his "Notes on the Malay Archipelago and Malacca." After the 7th century there is I-TSING'S "Record of the Buddhist religion as practised in India and the Malay Archipelago" (Takakusu, 1896) and in 1225 A. D. CHAU-JU-KUA was able to give quite a number of details concerning the Indian Archipelago in his "Book of the Description of Foreign Countries" (Hirth and Rockhill, 1912).

Simultaneously with the Chinese, the Arabs also furnished information which may be found in the *Bibliotheca geographorum Arabicorum*" (DE GOEJE 1889), the "Relations des Voyages faits par les Arabes"

(REINAUD 1845), "Le livre de l'avertissement de la revision" (CARRA DE VAUX 1896), "Le livre des merveilles de l'Inde" (VAN DER LITH 1883—1886) and "Les voyages d'Ibn Batoutah" (translated by DEFREMERY and SANGUINETTI).

Thus these accounts extended into the 14th century, and were followed by the Javanese sources of history: Pararaton (ed. BRANDES-KROM 1920) and Nagarakretagama (ed. KERN-KROM 1919).

Section 3.

There are, however, much older data, especially in Java, which give some idea of the spiritual and material civilisation of the Indonesians. From various inscriptions on stone and copper and especially on monuments, a Hindu Javanese society may be reconstructed which had analogies in the other islands, especially in parts of Borneo and Sumatra. The richest material of this kind is furnished by the largest and most splendid Buddhist sanctuary of Central Java, the series of reliefs of the Barabudur, probably completed in the 8th century. These reliefs depict a "remarkable „wealth and variety of persons, things and situations. If anywhere, we „get here a clear conception of Javanese life in those days. The palaces of „the princes are brought before our eyes equally with the huts of the „common people, the women's apartments are opened as well as the „cloister; the daily occupations, the arts, agriculture, navigation, all are „illustrated; there is nothing about which we are not informed. Thus „there is here assembled a treasure of information concerning the life of „the Hindu-Javanese and their social conditions". (Dr. N. J. KROM, *Beschrijving van Barabudur I* 1920 p. 671). Nevertheless it was not until the 19th century that this scientific treasure was revealed to European eyes, indeed it was not properly revealed until the publication, by Dr. KROM, of the above-mentioned book, containing a large number of illustrations.

Centuries before, however, accounts of the strange countries and peoples of the Archipelago, accounts which were often marvellously exaggerated, excited the imagination of the Southern and afterwards of the Western Europeans. After the latter had made their entry, there flows an ever-widening stream of information, at first mainly from Venetian and Hispano-Portuguese sources.

Beginning with MARCO POLO (1292) and NICOLO DE CONTI (1432), ANTONIO PIGAFETTA (1521), DE CASTANHEDA (1554), ANTONIO DE HERERA (1601), DE ARGENSOLA (1609), FRANCISCO D'ANDRADE (1613) there is a long series of Southern Europeans who furnished contributions to the knowledge of the Indian Archipelago and its inhabitants, varying greatly as regards the level and the nature of their civilisations. Soon there

appeared also the English, (Drake 1577), and the Dutch (1596), the French (1604), the Danes (1625); for these we refer to the excellent studies of Dr. P. A. TIELE, „De Europeërs in den Maleischen Archipel” (Bijdragen Kon. Inst. T. L. en V. K. 1877—1887). It would take us far too long to mention all the ethnographical literature which has appeared since the arrival of the Dutch in India (5th June 1596 at Engano, eighteen days later at Banten), and during the period of the „Oost-Indische Compagnie” 1602 — 1798. Two exceptions from the former period must, however, be briefly mentioned because they are in some respects fundamental.

To begin with, there is the first description of Bali and its inhabitants which we owe to notes made already during the first voyage of the Dutch (stay in and near Bali in January and February 1597). In „De eerste schipvaart der Nederlanders naar Oost-Indië onder CORNELIS DE HOUTMAN”; d’eerste boek van WILLEM LODEWIJCKZ (edition ROUFFAER and IJZERMAN 1915, p. 197) occurs the oldest description of the Balinese, and it was not until two centuries later that a further comprehensive ethnography of this people appeared (RAFFLES, History of Java 1817 II App. K). Later come the writings of ZOLLINGER (1849), FRIEDRICH (1850), JACOBS (1883) and the illustrations of NIEUWENKAMP (1906, 1910) and KRAUSE (1920), together with very important articles in periodicals, by authors such as VAN BLOEMEN WAANDERS, VAN ECK and last but not least, LIEFRINCK. The complete literature concerning Bali is fortunately collected in an excellent review by C. LEKKERKERKER (1920) to which reference may be made for further information.

A second example of a feeling for science, but now more highly developed and supported with conscious purpose by the Governors and other representatives of the „Oost-Indische Compagnie” is furnished by the labours of the celebrated naturalist RUMPHIUS, whose fundamental investigations were made in the Moluccas in the middle of the 17th century (see concerning him the Rumphius-gedenkboek (memorial volume) of 1902 and Dr. M. J. SIRKS’ Indisch natuuronderzoek, 1915, p. 25). This „*Plinius indicus*” furnishes in Caput XII of „d’Ambonsche Land Beschrijving” (M.S.) an account of the Alfurese, the „wild mountaineers of the island of Ceram, their mode of life, their clothes, religion, etc.” In 1621 he had already been preceded by SEBASTIAN DANCKAERTS (Bijdragen Kon. Inst. 1859 p. 105 et seq.) and by AERT GYSELS (Kroniek Histor. Ges. Utrecht, 1872, p. 348 et seq.) as ethnographers of the „Quartier van Amboina” and FRANÇOIS VALENTIJN, whose name was destined to be coupled with that of RUMPHIUS, each of these scholars knowing more about the Moluccas „than the whole now living human race together” (Dr. M. DASSEN 1847).

Section 4.

As RUMPHIUS was the founder of our scientific knowledge of the Dutch Indian Archipelago, so VALENTIJN should be mentioned as the writer of the first Encyclopaedia of these islands. With him we have reached the author of the Indonesian "lettres curieuses et édifiantes", for in the time of the "Oost Indische Compagnie" it was especially also the ministers of religion in the service of the company, who described the customs and ideas of the natives among whom they laboured (as early as 1623–1633 there was at Leiden a *Collegium Indicum*, where future ministers were taught the Malay language, Mohammedan institutions and heathen religions). We mention here in connection with the ethnography of what is now British India ABRAHAM ROGERIUS, who for ten years was minister at Paliacatta and described in 1651 in his "Opene Deure tot het verborgen Heydendom" the religion of the Hindus of the coast of Coromandel (The Hague 1915); also the Ceylon minister PHILIPPUS BALDAEUS, who published in 1672 important information about the "Idolatry of the East-Indian Heathens of the coast of Malabar" in his "Afgoderye der Oost-Indische Heydenen op de kust van Malabar" (The Hague 1917). With reference to the Indian Archipelago, we must, however, especially mention here the above named encyclopaedic work of the Amboina minister, FRANÇOIS VALENTIJN, whose „Oud en Nieuw Oost-Indien" (1724–1726) contains a wealth of ethnographical and other information concerning the population of various districts where the Oost-Indische Compagnie had established itself (in the first place, of the Moluccas). With these three ethnographers there begins a succession of preachers of the Gospel in Dutch India who have given valuable ethnological descriptions and the succession is maintained down to the present day. Among these ministers should be mentioned W. R. baron VAN HOEVELL (Reis over Java, Madoera en Bali 1847), Dr. S. A. BUDDINGH with his three volumes entitled „Nederlandsch Oost-Indie (1857), and J. F. G. BRUMUND with his publications on archaeology (1862). The ethnography of Dutch India has further been especially well served by Protestant Missions whose missionaries received in course of time a better and better ethnological and linguistic training. It was not only the close contact with the natives and an interest in their spiritual life, not only a prolonged sojourn in the same place, nor only an ethnographical and linguistic training (to which more and more attention was paid) that contributed to give an important part to missions in the advancement of ethnography. It was also sheer necessity which imposed the need of thorough investigation in order to make possible an intercourse inspiring confidence through which the good results aimed at, could perhaps in the end be obtained. Thus we see that various missionary

societies have sent men to Dutch India who have enriched our knowledge of the population by their ethnographical contributions both to missionary periodicals and to various scientific journals. It is self-evident that these papers principally refer to the population of the districts in which the missions were most active, especially in parts of Java: MEDHURST, VERHOEVE, JANSZ (father and son), HARTHOORN, ALKEMA, COOLSMA, GRASHUIS, KLINKERT, J. KRUYT, POENSEN, KREEMER etc.; in the Batak districts of Sumatra: SCHREIBER, WARNECK, DAMMERBOER, JOUSTRA, NEUMANN etc.; for Nias: DENNINGER, SUNDERMANN, KRAMER, LAGEMANN, FEHR, FRIESS, LETT (Mentawai); for south-east Borneo: HARDELAND; for Celebes: RIEDEL, SCHWARZ, WILKEN SR., GRAAFLAND, A. C. KRUYT, SCHUT etc.; for the Amboina Moluccas: ROSKOTT, TEFFER, VAN EKRIS, KRAYER VAN AALST, VAN DER MIESEN, LETTEBOER etc.; for the Ternate Moluccas: VAN DIJKEN, VAN BAARDA, FORTGENS, HUETING etc.; for New Guinea: VAN BALEN, VAN HASSELT, BINK etc.; for the Timor Archipelago: WIELENGA etc.; and in Bali: VAN ECK, DE VROOM etc.

In the closely related domain of Bible translation, the influence of the „Nederlandsche Bijbelgenootschap” (Dutch Bible Society) made itself felt and we owe to it a number of scholars who have contributed much to the study of native languages and psychology: Dr. J. T. L. GERICKE in Java, Dr. H. NEUBRONNER VAN DER TUUK in Sumatra and Bali, Dr. A. HARDELAND in Eastern Borneo, Dr. B. F. MATTHES in Southern Celebes, Dr. J. P. ESSER in Madura, have each in their sphere enriched ethnographical science. The same expectation, based on their academic theses may be entertained regarding Dr. H. VAN DER VEEN and Dr. H. KRAEMER, who are at present working in Dutch India on behalf of the “Nederlandsche Bijbelgenootschap”. Two men and a book have been reserved for the end of this section: first because they illustrate the close co-operation between Bible translation and missionary work, and further because we owe to this co-operation one of the best ethnographic studies on an Indonesian people, Dr. N. ADRIANI and Dr. A. C. KRUYT have laboured for nearly thirty years among the Toradja of Central Celebes; their harmonious and fruitful efforts have yielded an excellent book on the Baree-speaking Toradja of Central Celebes, (1914).

Roman Catholic missions have also collected numerous ethnographical and linguistic data mostly published in journals enumerated on p. 143 of “Onze Missiën in Oost- en West-Indië, Feestnummer van de Indische Missie-vereeniging van 9 Sept. 1922,” compare Bijl. XIX (p. 384) of “De Roomsche-Katholieke Missie in Nederlandsch-Oost-Indië, 1808—1908” (Nijmegen 1908). Here we may mention GROENEWEGEN, VAN LITH, (Central Java); VAN MEURS (Central Sumatra); CALON, IJSSELDIJK, TIMMERS, ENGBERS, DE NATERIS, ROUPPE VAN DER VOORT (Flores); ASSELBERGS (Southern Celebes);

VAN SWIETEN, MATHYSEN (Timor), LE COCQ D'ARMANDVILLE, NEYENS, NOLLEN, VAN DE KOLK, VIEGEN, VERTENTEN (New Guinea); MERTENS, KUSTERS, GEURTJENS (Ki Islands).

Section 5.

Navigators, merchants, preachers of the Gospel, all these combined in increasing our ethnographical knowledge of the Indian Archipelago and when European settlements were extended and became more permanent, the number and value of ethnographical data increased.

In order to explain this further we give here a rapid sketch of the way in which information concerning the population of the Moluccas has been added to since the days of RUMPHIUS and VALENTIJN, for such a sketch shows characteristics, important for Indonesian ethnography as a whole, but sometimes obscured in the crowded picture of the development of our knowledge of the other peoples in the Archipelago. After the founders of Moluccan ethnography, data are occasionally met with writings of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries (WURFFHAIN 1686, BARCKEWITZ 1730), but it was not until the nineteenth, that somewhat important advances were made and even in the first half of the latter century the advance was by no means rapid.

CRAWFURD in his "History of the Indian Archipelago" (1820); KOLFF's Reise (1828); OLIVIER's Land- en zeetogten (1827—1834, 1837) and his Tafereelen en Merkwaardigheden (1838); SAL. MÜLLER's Schetsen (1839—1844) and Reizen en onderzoekingen (1857); REINWARDT's journey of 1821 (1858); TEMMINCK's Coup d'oeil' (1849); VAN SCHMID's Aanteekeningen (1844); SCHERIUS' Korte aanteekeningen (1846); DE BONDYCK-BASTIAANSE's Voyages (1845); WILLER's Boeroe (1858) and BLEEKER's journey (1856), lead us to the government of the Governors-General ROCHUSSEN, DUYMAER VAN TWIST and PAHUD.

An increasing interest in the conditions of the Moluccan population then found expression in the sending out of Government Commissioners and also in journeys of the Governors themselves, accompanied by well-informed officials who afterwards published reports.

In addition to the missionaries and the ministers of religion, Civil Servants now took their part as ethnographers; after WILLER came VAN DER CRAB (1862 and 1864) and VAN EYBERGEN (1865), but it was especially Baron VAN HOEVELL, at first Controller and afterwards Resident of Amboina, who contributed much to the increase in our knowledge of the Amboina Moluccas. In 1875 there appeared his book on Ambon and the Uliassian Islands, in 1890 his articles on Tanimber and Timor Laut Islands, Babar, the Aru and the Ki Islands, followed by various papers in the Internationales Archiv für Ethnographie. Another former resident

of Amboina, J. J. W. RIEDEL produced a series of ethnographic sketches of the various islands between Celebes and New Guinea (1886); while the population of the residency Ternate was dealt with in the „Aanteekeningen” (notes) of resident DE CLERCQ (1890). The latter part of the 19th century was characterised by a further phenomenon, the appearance of scientific expeditions. We may mention in the first place the expedition to the Ki Islands under the leadership of Messrs PLANTEN and WERTHEIM in 1889 and 1890, equipped by the Royal Dutch Geographical Society. Although this expedition was primarily intended for hydrographical and geological investigation, it also yielded important ethnographical results. The reports of its members, published in the “Tijdschrift van het Aardrijkskundig Genootschap” 1892–1893, contain important information, not only about the Ki Islands but also about the other southern island groups.

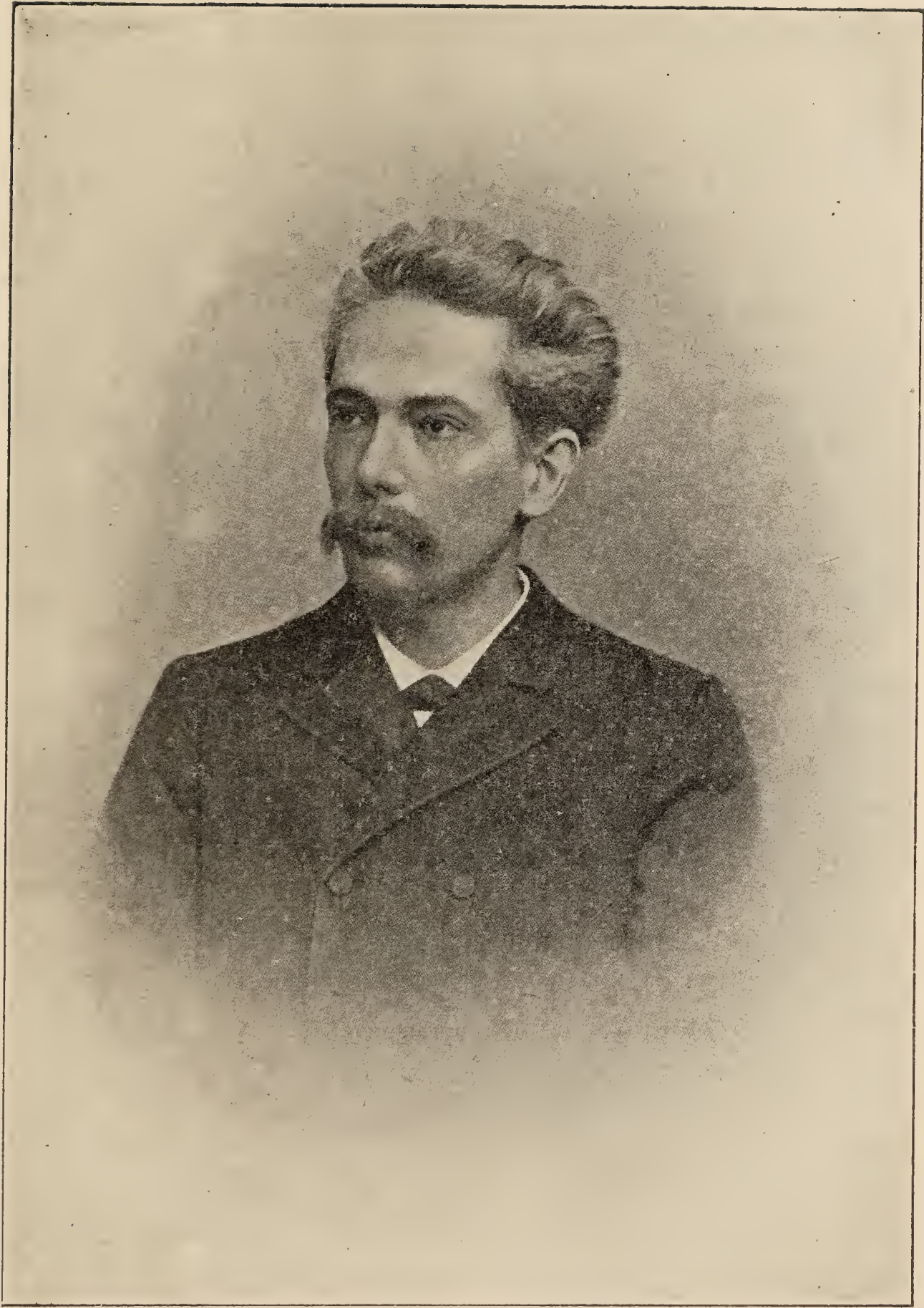
In 1894 professor Dr. K. MARTIN travelled in the Moluccas, principally for geological purposes. The comprehensive account of his travels (1894) gave, however, also interesting ethnographical data, especially about Ceram and Buru. Among foreign scientific visitors of the Moluccas we may mention in the first place the well-known ethnologist professor A. BASTIAN who travelled there in June and July 1879 and devoted the first part (1884) of his “Indonesia” to the Moluccan peoples. These were also visited by prof. A. S. BICKMORE, an American (Translation of his work by DE HOLLANDER, 1873).

Under the auspices of the Berliner Museum für Völkerkunde, the Norwegian A. JACOBSEN visited the islands between Flores and Ki in 1887–88. His instructions, supplied by professor BASTIAN, were to pay special attention to the religious customs of the natives and to collect the objects used in their rites. The results of this journey were published in 1896 as “Reise in die Inselwelt des Bandameeres.”

The Senckenbergsche naturforschende Gesellschaft sent in 1893 Dr. W. KÜKENTHAL to the Eastern Archipelago with a view to zoological investigation and the collection of material. The account of this journey, published in 1896, includes important ethnographical data, especially on the natives of Halmahera. The ethnographic details furnished by the English botanist HENRY O. FORBES (1884, 1885) have been subjected to criticism by WILKEN and RIEDEL.

Of foreign writers on the Moluccas we further mention Dr. S. FRIEDMANN (1868), SCHULZE (1877), C. RIBBE (1892) and JOEST (1895).

Thus in the second half of the 19th century new categories of ethnographers appear: travellers and civil servants or officers, charged with administrative duties. The more Dutch authority extended, the more the need was felt of a fuller and deeper knowledge of the population; this need was met in increasing measure by those who had strongly felt



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the absence of reliable information, and now began to collect such information for their own benefit and, after its publication, for the benefit of others. That scientific workers were also glad to avail themselves of these results is obvious, and is shown, for instance, by PLEYTE's description of the ethnographic objects collected by these new classes of investigators (*Tijdschr. K. N. Aardrijkskundig Genootschap* 1892, 1893 and 1894).

The 20th century, which our review has now reached, is characterised by a better and deeper study of the populations of the larger Moluccan Islands, rendered possible by the consolidation of Dutch authority in these islands, the organisation of government and the stationing of various administrators in several localities of the larger islands. It was especially the officers commanding who now published the results of their local studies.

They had been preceded by VAN DOREN (1856; 1857), LUDEKING (1868) and BOOT (1893); their work was added a description of the island of Ceram and its inhabitants by F. J. P. SACHSE (1907) and the latter's "Nota over West Ceram (1919)". Information on Ceram was also supplied by J. VAN HECHT MUNTINGH NAPJES (1912), while important data were further collected by J. W. TISSOT VAN PATOT (1908) and A. C. SCHADEE (1915).

Halmahera was dealt with by the military officers G. J. J. DE JONGH (1909) and J. M. BARETTA (1917) the Sula Islands by J. W. VAN NOUHUYS (1910) and P. VAN HULSTIJN (1918); while in this period the missionaries also produced admirable ethnological and linguistic contributions on Halmahera (VAN BAARDA, HUETING, FORTGENS). A review of the literature on this latter island is to be found in the "Mededeelingen van het Encyclopaedisch Bureau XIII (1917)".

Scientific expeditions again appeared. The Senckenbergsche Gesellschaft sent Dr. H. MERTON (1907—1908) to the Aru and Ki Islands; his results included ethnographical data. Dr. O. D. TAUERN published much of interest concerning Ceram in his fine work of 1918. The scientific investigation of the islands between Celebes and New Guinea, planned by the Royal Dutch Geographical Society in 1914, which investigation has already furnished geological and zoological results (1920), also raised ethnological expectations.

The material collected from various sources led to several ethnological studies. Here we may mention that of MEYER and RICHTER on copper helmets (1900); on shields and armour (1902—03); that of J. F. SNELLEMAN on Tenimber (1913) and Ki (1913); that of NIEUWENKAMP on the kettledrums of Leti (1908), and the studies contained in the Minutes of the "Bataviaasch Genootschap 1900 (Bijl. I)".

Section 6.

It would indeed be tempting to give similar sketches of the development of our ethnographical knowledge for all the ethnic groups which were mentioned at the beginning of this review. But of this the space available does not permit and such an extensive treatment would overshoot the mark.

Hence we recapture the main thread which we have now traced down to the ethnographic activities of various government officials and to the appearance of purely scientific expeditions which often collected important ethnographical data. We have also noticed how such labours of government officials and of expeditions were furthered by the extension of Dutch authority in the Indian Archipelago, especially by such extension as has taken place during the last half century. The part played by the civil servants in this branch of science was connected with their course of training which allotted time to the study of Indian languages and ethnology, such as has been pursued since 1864 at Delft and since 1877 at the University of Leiden (after 1903 exclusively). This body of government officials has produced the grand master of Indian ethnology, Dr. G. A. WILKEN, at first a civil servant in Buru, later in Menado and in Central Sumatra and finally professor in the University of Leiden (1885—1891). His profound and extensive studies on indonesian marriage, on the laws of inheritance and mortgage, on criminal law, on animism, sjamanism, sacrificial customs, skull worship and on so many other subjects, have made him known as an ethnologist whose reputation has spread beyond the limits of his own country. His writings, collected in four volumes, were published in 1912 by Dr. F. D. S. VAN OSSENBRUGGEN who thereby raised an enduring monument to this illustrious scholar.

The mention of the University of Leiden with its ancient scientific claims on the Semitic Orient (ERPENIUS, GOLIUS) induces us to refer to the renascence of oriental studies in the second half of the nineteenth century which have made Leiden a world centre for the pilgrimages of orientlists. The names of the scholars who lent this lustre to the city of Leiden need only be mentioned in order to recall a number of scientific works of high and lasting value for eastern scholarship.

DOZY (Islamism) with his pupils DE GOEJE (*Bibliotheca geographorum arabicorum*), SNOUCK HURGRONJE (Mecca), HOUTSMA, VAN VLOTEN, JUYNBOLL, VAN GELDER, L. W. C. VAN DEN BERG.

KERN (Buddhism, Kawi studies) with his pupils BRANDES, ADRIANI, JONKER, JUYNBOLL, VAN RONKEL.

The older indologists WILKENS, WINTER, CORNETS DE GROOT, ROORDA KEYSER, GUNNING, MEINSMA, GRASHUIS, VREEDE, COHEN STUART, were suc-



KERN.

ceeded by HAZEU, KROM, BOSCH, RINKES, HOESEIN DJAJADININGRAT, SCHRIEKE, VAN DER VEEN, KRAEMER, RASSERS, LAFEVER, etc.

But we have supplied enough names! Have scholars of linguistic merit still been overlooked? Doubtless there are many, for in addition to the names of NEUBRONNER VAN DER TUUK, NIEMANN, VAN OPHUYSEN, KILIAAN, VAN DISSEL, VAN DE WALL, WALBEEHM, FOKKER, TENDELOO, KATS and LABBERTON, those of various missionaries would have to be repeated and even then the account would be far from complete.

What has been said may, however, serve to bring into prominence four circumstances. Firstly, that various generations of Indian philologists have laboured since the middle of the nineteenth century to make the languages and thereby the peoples of the Indian Archipelago better known. Then, that it was the Indian Government which by its appointment of officials for the study of Indian languages (since 1879), of advisors on oriental languages and Mohammedan law, on native and Arabic affairs, and by its archaeological service and its education in India greatly furthered the training of indologists. In the third place, that the teaching in the Dutch Universities and High Schools demanded an ever increasing staff. Lastly, that in the light of the foregoing, we see here the justification for the conclusion that no group of less civilised peoples has been so well described, so much studied and made so accessible to ethnological science as the peoples of the Dutch Indian Archipelago. If this conclusion be accurate, its explanation is a triple one. First, that the collection of material could take place by a large staff of ethnographers, distributed throughout the archipelago, and consisting of ethnologically more or less well-trained civil servants, missionaries and officers. In the second place, there were in India and in the Mother-country numerous scholars with a thorough scientific training who could utilize these data from the stand point of comparative ethnology. Thirdly, because among the linguistic specialists required by the Government, ethnology also became a subject of study and remained so more and more (the teaching of Dr. STEINMETZ in general ethnology in the university of Amsterdam was also fruitful of results).

We must further mention the name of one scholar who in rare manner combines linguistic and ethnological knowledge, Dr. C. SNOUCK HURGRONJE, who also succeeded in implanting in his pupils a love for the co-operation between ethnology and linguistics. If KERN may be called "our common teacher" and WILKEN "the Dutch TYLOR", then SNOUCK HURGRONJE is indeed our "*GOLIUS redivivus qui mores multorum vidit et urbes*", for he searched out the secrets of Islam in the very heart of Mohammedanism, as he later searched the hearts of the Achehnese and Sundanese Mohammedans, in order to determine the significance of Islam to its devotees.

Not only therefore did this scholar write on Mecca (1888—1889), the feast of Mecca (1880), Islam (1886), the Mahdi (1886), Arabian Proverbs (1886, 1891), but in connection with this review we must especially emphasise his publication of a standard work, very important from an ethnographic point of view, entitled “De Atjèhers” (1893—94), of which an English translation appeared in 1906, “The Achenese”.

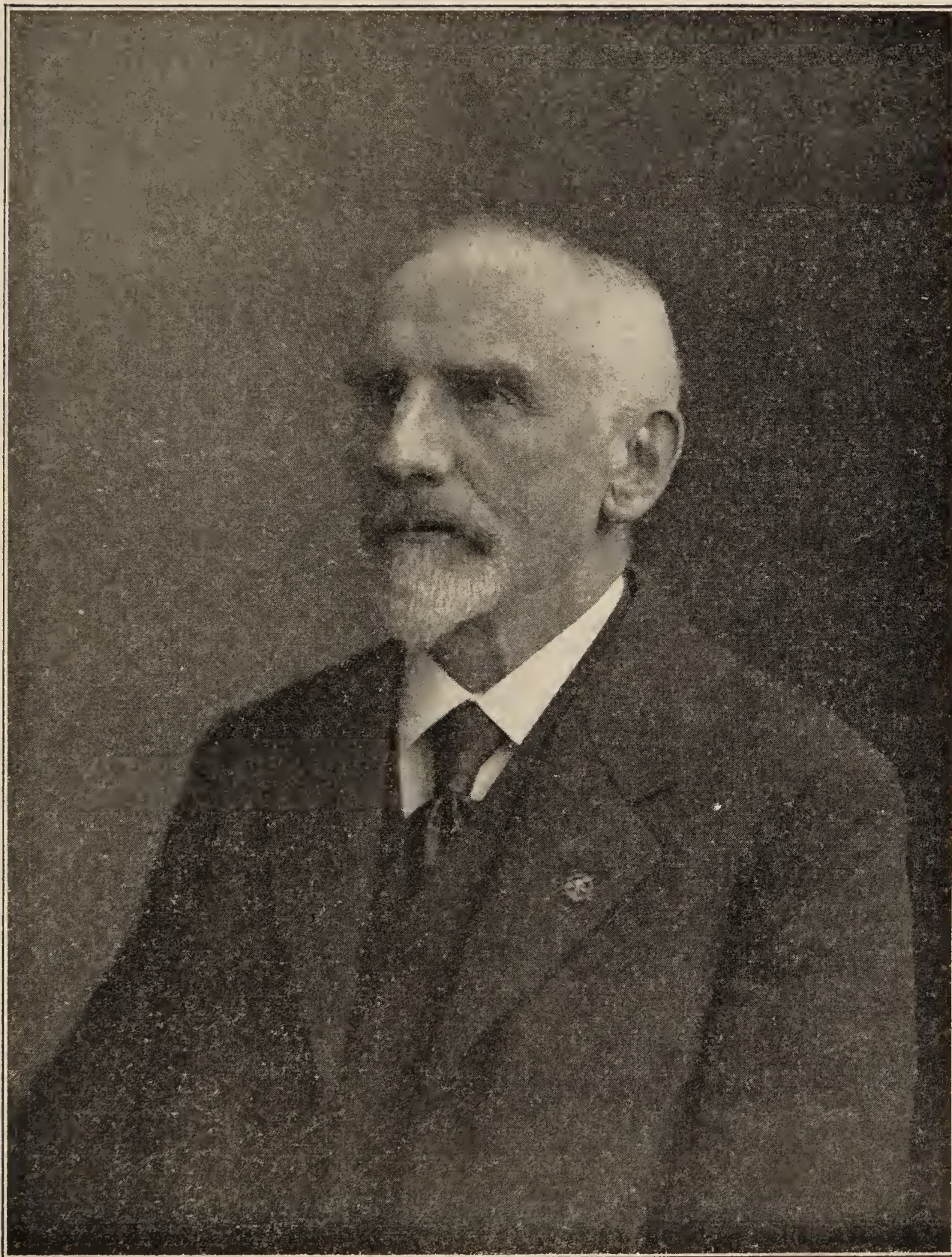
This work was not only important as an ethnography of the people of Acheh, it also shed a new light on a large part of Indonesian ethnology in general, and especially on the Indonesian practice of Moslim institutions and ideas. It moreover became the basis of a policy towards unruly Acheh, which led to the pacification of that country. Another work: “Het Gajo-land en zijn bewoners” (1903) (The Gajo country and its inhabitants) and a series of lectures (Holland and Islam 1915, Mohammedanism 1916) furnished further proof of the close connection existing between the mode and the extent of the reception of Islam on the one hand, and the ethnological peculiarities and level of civilisation on the other hand, as illustrated by a given people.

Section 7.

There is perhaps no other region in the world where the conditions for scientific expeditions are so favourable as in the Dutch Indian Archipelago.

In the first place, the literature on the various islands of the Archipelago is very extensive, so that preliminary studies can be made which form a sound basis for continued investigation on the spot. In the second place, because the Indian Government is accustomed to assist scientific investigators as much as possible.

Especially for ethnographical studies the Archipelago satisfies many conditions necessary for obtaining good results. The island population of this extensive region can almost always be reached by sea, and it is only on the larger islands that difficulties of exploration arise which characterise continental expeditions. Moreover the insular character of Dutch India brings about that ethnological types and civilisations preserve their peculiarities for a long time, or that civilisation assets which elsewhere were crowded out, found a safe shelter in one or more of these islands. The mutual hostility on many islands and local vendette led further to a great diversity of customs, ideas and social institutions. Thus a motley expression of civilisation presents itself and has made Dutch India a most interesting museum of various cultural types. The more easily this museum became accessible, the greater was its number of interested visitors, coming not from Holland only. A few of the principal voyages of exploration and the results which they have yielded will be mentioned here. The Moluccas



SNOUCK HURGRONJE.

will be left out of account because the growth of ethnological knowledge concerning this island group has already been referred in section 5.

SAL. MÜLLER's Reizen en onderzoekingen (1857); De midden-Sumatra expeditie (1877, VAN HASSELT's ethnography); IJZERMAN's journey of 1891, Dwars door Sumatra (1895); Dr. H. F. C. TEN KATE's Anthropologisch-ethnographisch onderzoek van de kleine Soenda-eilanden of 1891 (T. K. N. A.G. 1894); in 1893 NIEUWENHUIS' exploration in the western division of Borneo, followed in 1896-97 and 1898-1900 by his voyages, Quer durch Borneo (1904); the journeys in Celebes of P. and F. SARASIN 1893-95 (Reisen 1905, Versuch Anthropologie 1905); MAASS' data on Mentawai (Bei lebenswürdigen Wilden 1902) and Quer durch Sumatra (1912); KLEIWEG DE ZWAAN's Insel Nias bei Sumatra (1913-14); ELBERT's Sunda expedition of 1909 (1910-12); NIEUWENKAMP's Bali en Lombok (1906) and Zwerftochten (1910); W. VOLZ' Nord-Sumatra (1909, 1912), these publications constitute some of the evidence for the increasing extent to which expeditions have been undertaken in Dutch India.

We have not yet mentioned the systematic and rapid exploration of ethnological conditions in the Dutch part of New Guinea. This exploration has been undertaken with a thoroughness and perseverance which, in the end, we may indeed say in a short time, have furnished a survey of what New Guinea kept hidden during the course of centuries. The scientific exploration of New Guinea is one of the signs of the great activity which arose in the latter part of the 19th century both in Holland and in its colonies. Especially in colonial matters, Holland has since then developed much energy which became directly serviceable to the scientific investigation of territories which previously had remained pretty well *terra incognita*, whether on account of their slight economic and political importance or because their exploration presented great difficulties.

Although the coastal regions of New Guinea had become more or less known through the journeys of naval officers, government officials and missionaries, and also through the investigations of foreign travellers WALLACE (1858-60), CERRUTI (1870), BECCARI and D'ALBERTI (1872-75), MIKLUCHO MACLAY (1874), and A. B. MEYER (1872-73) serious exploration on a systematic scientific basis really only begins with the establishment of the Government posts at Fak-Fak and at Manokwari in the western portion of New Guinea in 1898.

In 1901 Controller VAN OOSTERZEE and a portion of the crew of H.M. "Ceram" visited the Sentani lake, Controller MOOLENBURGH crossed from the Geelvinkbay to the Teluk Bintuni and Controller VAN DER MEULEN visited the Kamaka Wallar lake (Bijdragen K.I. 1903 p. 250).

Between 1902 and 1905 Controller VAN HILLE explored a portion of the territory near the Mac Cluer Inlet (Tijdschr. K.N. Aardrijksk. Gen. 1905-1907);

Mr. VAN DISSEL was appointed temporary official for the study of Indian languages spoken on the coast of Dutch New Guinea and for the collection of ethnographical data in that region; he explored the Onim peninsula in 1904.

In 1902 a government post was established at Merauke in Southern New Guinea and a military garrison was stationed there but was again removed in 1905. These troops did considerable exploration work in the intervening years, although the policy of abstention, which was still followed, caused exploration to be regarded as a subsidiary matter. With the appearance of Assistant Resident HELLWIG (20 Jan. 1906) a period began, however, in which larger expeditions were made.

In accordance with the proposals of the Government Commissioner COLIJN it was decided in 1907 to explore New Guinea systematically. The chief aim of this exploration was to obtain a good survey map of the Dutch territory. This however did not prevent our knowledge of the population being considerable increased during the systematic work, as is evident from the "Verslag van de Militaire exploratie van Nederlandsch Nieuw Guinea 1907-15", which appeared in 1920. A portion of the collected material was published at an earlier date in the daily press, in books and in periodicals. Thus there appeared regularly in the "Tijdschr. K.N. Aardr. Genootsch." excerpts from the reports of the leaders of the exploring detachments, and these excerpts also contain numerous details concerning the population. Moreover, various military officers and civil officials wrote papers on special ethnographical subjects (GOOSZEN, GJELLERUP, HELDRING, SNELL, LANGELER, DOORMAN.)

Without underrating the great merits of the scientific expeditions, sent to New Guinea in the last twenty years, we may nevertheless say that it was military exploration, which in the end opened up the interior of this extensive island and made known the remarkable tribes which live there.

After the first military exploration detachment had arrived at Merauke on 11th July 1907, the survey work in Southern New Guinea was continued uninterruptedly under the orders of GOOSZEN, WEBER, SCHAEFFER, LE COCQ D'ARMANDVILLE, WEIJERMAN and OPPERMAN.

Western New Guinea was explored in preliminary fashion by the detachment stationed there in 1906 for the maintenance of authority. In 1910 this detachment was organised for survey purposes in the same way as the one in Southern New Guinea (KOCH and HELB).

After Northern New Guinea had been reconnoitred in 1909, a detachment was stationed there under Captain SACHSE. His successors TEN KLOOSTER and SCHULZ continued the exploration until 1913, when the participants were transferred to the detachment in the Mamberamo territory, whither was sent the so-called Mamberamo Expedition (Nov. 1909 to April 1910) under the command of Captain FRANSSEN HERDERSCHIEE.

This was followed by the exploration of the Idenburg River by a naval party under the leadership of Naval Lieut. DE WAL. In November 1913 an exploration detachment was stationed in this region under the command of Captain OPPERMAN.

In consequence of the war, the work had to be stopped in January 1915. Meanwhile in addition to these military explorations, scientific expeditions also appeared, as will be shown below.

In 1903 a scientific expedition under the leadership of Professor A. WICHMANN visited the north coast whence various small excursions were made into the interior. The results of these and later important expeditions were published in the serial work „Nova Guinea”, which may be regarded as the archive for scientific papers on New Guinea, and contains various ethnographical studies. In this connection we may mention with much appreciation Vol. III. “Ethnography and Anthropology” by G. A. J. VAN DER SANDE (1907); Vol. VII. “Pesegem-bergstam (Mountain Tribe) by J. W. VAN NOUHUYS and “Ethnographica” by H. W. FISCHER; we further refer to a small book by LORENTZ “Eenige maanden onder de Papoea's” (Some months among the Papuans), 1905.

1904. The south-western New Guinea expedition of the Royal Dutch Geographical Society (of which the report was published in the form of a book in 1908), explored the Otakwa River and the Kasteel River and made a land journey starting from Etna Bay: POSTHUMUS MEYJES, DE ROCHEMONT, KOCH, MOERMAN.

1907. The first expedition to Southern New Guinea under the leadership of LORENTZ (VAN NOUHUYS, VERSTEEG and DUMAS).

1909—10. Second LORENTZ expedition: (VAN NOUHUYS, HABBEMA, VON RÖMER), “Zwarte mensen, witte bergen”, 1913.

1912—13. Expedition to the Lorentz River and Snow Mountains, led by A. FRANSSEN HERDERSCHEE (VERSTEEG, PULLE, HUBRECHT, SITANOLA). See Tijdschr. K.N. Aardrijksk. Gen. 1912, and PULLE “Naar het sneeuwgebergte van Nieuw-Guinea” (1913).

1920—21. Expedition to Central New-Guinea led by Capt. VAN OVEREEM and afterwards by Naval Commander KREMER (BIJLMER, HUBRECHT). See Tijdschr. K.N. Aardrijksk. Gen. 1922 p. 156 and Dr. H. J. T. BIJLMER, Anthropological results of the Dutch Scientific Central New-Guinea expedition 1920, followed by an essay on the Anthropology of the Papuans (1922).

The last named four expeditions were sent out by the Indian Committee for scientific investigation at Batavia in conjunction with other institutions (Maatschappij ter bevordering van het Natuurkundig Onderzoek der Ned. Kolonien).

The British Ornithological Union sent two expeditions to Dutch New-Guinea.

1910—11. First English expedition under the leadership of W. GOODFELLOW (WOLLASTON, SHORTRIDGE, STALKER, RAWLING, MARSHALL; military guard under Lieut. H. CRAMER). The Mimika and Kamura Rivers were explored.

1912—13. Second English expedition under Dr. WOLLASTON (BODEN KLOSS; military guard under Lieut. A. v. D. WATER) to the Otakwa-River and the Snow Mountains. See WOLLASTON'S "Pygmies and Papuans" 1912, and RAWLING'S "The land of the New-Guinea Pygmies" 1913, and "Reports on the Collection" 1916.

The modern exploration of New Guinea has been dealt with in some detail in order to bring out two new factors: the military survey work and the systematic activities of scientific expeditions. In addition to Protestant and Roman Catholic missionaries, the civil service and the navy have contributed to record of discovery in New Guinea, which by its large rivers, its central mountain-chain, its difficultly accessible passes and snow summits, presents all the difficulties of a continent. For the history of discovery we refer to WICHMANN, "Entdeckungsgeschichte" 1903 and the informations of the Encyclopaedic Bureau, Issue XI (1916).

Section 8.

In proceeding to consider the condition of our ethnographical knowledge concerning the various groups of peoples mentioned at the beginning of this review, we desire to emphasise once more that a bibliography is out of the question and that therefore only a few printed sources can be mentioned, with the object of illustrating the main trend of ethnographical investigation. We shall then see that more and more, especially in the 20th century, two phenomena became manifest which are closely connected with the fairly considerable degree of ethnographical knowledge which had by then been obtained concerning most of these peoples. Firstly, there is the tendency to work up scattered data into comprehensive books; secondly, the tendency to write, in addition to detailed works for specialists, also more popular ethnographical books accessible to the multitude. We draw attention to the latter books, chiefly for the benefit of those who desire to know more than was dealt with by various specialists in the compilation "De Volken van Nederlandsch Indië" (2 vols. 1920—21, Elsevier).

With regard to *Sumatra* we may here mention MARSDEN'S History (1783, 1811), VETH'S Summary (1873) and finally LEKKERKERKER'S "Land en volk van Sumatra" 1916.

After their description by VETH and JACOBS, the Achehnese were dealt with in masterly fashion in the book already referred to by SNOUCK HURGRONJE (1893—94), "The Achehnese" (1906) and in KREEMER'S work "Atjeh" of which the first volume appeared in 1922.

The same book deals also with the inhabitants of the Gajo and Alas country of which the former had already been carefully described by SNOUCK HURGRONJE (1903); while Dr. HAZEU had furnished a wealth of ethnographical details in his Gajo-Dutch dictionary (1907). ¹⁾

¹⁾ The literature dealing with the Gajo and Alas peoples is characteristic of the growth of our ethnographical knowledge. Previous to 1901 no European had visited their country, while in the following twenty years very important material was collected, as is evident from the following bibliography. The information published before 1901 is either derived from their neighbours the Achehnese, or from the Gajo's of the Acheh coast.

Koloniaal Verslag 1877 p. 11. P. J. VETH: De Gajo's, een volksstam in de binnenlanden van Atjèh, Tijdschr. K. N. Aardrijksk. Gen. vol. 2 (1877) p. 30 et seq. The same: Les Gayos, tribu de l'intérieur d'Atchin, Annales de l'extrême Orient vol. 1, 1878/1879, p. 22 et seq. L. WALLON: Atchin, les Gayos et la mer intérieure, as before p. 179 et seq. VAN DELDEN and R. H. SCHOMERUS: Nota over de Gajo, Ind. Gids 1881 vol. II, p. 142 et seq. K. F. H. VAN LANGEN: Bijdrage tot de kennis van Gajoelanden, Tijdschr. K. N. Aardrijksk. Gen. vol. 5 (1881) p. 34 et seq. C. SNOUCK HURGRONJE: Nota van wenken, die bij de aanraking met hoofden en bevolking van het Gajoland te behartigen zullen zijn. Batavia, 1902. Inventaris van voorwerpen, verzameld in de Gajolanden gedurende de excursie onder Majoor VAN DAALEN in 1901, Notulen Bat. Gen. vol. 40 (1902), App. I. G. C. E. VAN DAALEN: Journaal van den commandant der maréchaussée-colonne ter achtervolging van den Pretendent Sultan in de Gajolanden, Ind. Mil. Tijdschr. 1902, extra App. No. 2. C. SNOUCK HURGRONJE: Het Gajoland en zijne bewoners, Batavia, 1903. B. HAGEN: Die Gajoländer auf Sumatra, Jahresber. des Frankfurter Vereins für Geogr. und Statist. 66e/67e jrg. (1903) p. 29 et seq. C. SNOUCK HURGRONJE: De blauwe Prinses in het Gajo-meer, Album KERN, Leiden 1903. B. HAGEN: Die Gajos auf Sumatra, Globus vol. 86 (1904) p. 24 et seq. Instructie voor den Luitenant-Kolonel van den Generalen Staf G. C. E. VAN DAALEN, kommandant van de maréchaussée-colonne op excursie naar de Gajo- en Alaslanden enz. (Bijlagen Hand. Stat. Gen. 1904—1905 No. 4/40 b.). J. C. J. KEMPEES: De tocht van Overste VAN DAALEN door de Gajo-, Alas- en Bataklanden, Amsterdam, 1905. Inventaris van voorwerpen, afkomstig van de Gajo-, Alas- en Bataklanden, verzameld door Luitenant-Kolonel G. C. E. VAN DAALEN (1901—1904), tentoongesteld in het Museum van het Bat. Gen. van K. en W. van 5—12 Februari 1905. Batavia, 1905. Geneeskundig rapport betreffende de excursie naar de Gajo- en Alaslanden onder den Luitenant-Kolonel G. C. E. VAN DAALEN. Ind. Milit. Tijdschr. 1905, extra App. No. 15. G. C. E. VAN DAALEN: Verslag van den tocht naar de Gajo- en Alaslanden in de maanden Februari tot en met Juli 1904. Ind. Milit. Tijdschr. 1905, extra App. No. 14. The same: Nota over het Alasland, Tijdschr. K. N. Aardrijksk. Gen. 2nd series vol. 24 (1907) p. 204 et seq. J. F. NIERMEYER: Gajo's en Nederlanders. Amsterdammer 2 en 9 April 1905. G. NIJPELS: Gezag in de Gajo- en Alaslanden, Ind. Gids 1905 vol. I p. 102—103. R. PICK: Das Gajoland und seine Bewohner. Mitt. d. K. K. Geograph. Gesellsch. in Wien 1907, p. 379 et seq. G. A. J. HAZEU: Gajosch Nederl. woordenboek. Batavia, 1907. Instructie voor de onderafdeelingschefs in de Gajo- en Alaslanden van 27 Januari 1909. W. VOLZ: De Gajo- en Bataklanden (lecture Tijdschr. K. N. Aardrijksk. Gen. 2nd series vol. 26 (1909) p. 535 et seq. C. VAN VOLLENHOVEN: Het adatrecht van Nederlandsch-Indië, Leiden, afl. III (1909) p. 226 et seq. and afl. IV (1911) p. 229 et seq. W. VOLZ: Nord Sumatra vol. II (Die Gajoländer),

Concerning the Bataks there is a bibliography (1907, with supplement 1910), as well as a gazetteer "De Batakspiegel" (1910, with supplements 1913 and 1916) from the pen of M. JOUSTRA; a few other publications, also from the Batak Institute, deal with this group. The Menang Kabau Malays are described in the large works of the Central Sumatran Expedition and of MAASS, both already mentioned; further in a résumé "Minangkabau" by M. JOUSTRA (Leiden, n.d.).

The East Coast Malays are much more difficult of access; the information concerning these people has to be collected from all sorts of sources and is then generally of rather ancient date. They have been referred to by the following government officials: NETSCHER, NEUMANN, HIJMANS VAN ANROOY, VAN RIJN VAN ALKEMADE, VAN DIJK, KROESEN and WESTENBERG; complementary details are further given by SWETTENHAM, BLAGDEN and in MARTIN'S book "Inlandstämme" (1905) and the literature therein quoted, as well as in the accounts of the Riau Archipelago (DE BRUYN KOPS, NETSCHER, SCHOT, DE BOER and the Pulau Tuju (T. K. N. A. G. 1898).

Concerning the Southern Sumatrans there is again a considerable literature and a summary, "Overzicht van Zuid-Sumatra" by G. F. DE BRUYN KOPS (1919). In addition ethnographical literature must be consulted in the reports of the Central Sumatran Expedition and IJZERMAN'S journey, older papers by DE STURLER, VAN VLOTEN, WESLY, HELFRICH, etc. and the large work by Dr. R. BROERSMA, "De Lampongsche districten" 1916.

Ethnographers fortunately reached the natives of the interior of Sumatra in time for the main characters of their primitive civilisation to be recorded. HAGEN'S assertions about the Kubu's were amplified and corrected by VAN DONGEN (1906, 1910). A short list of references to this people may be found in Tijdschr. voor Geschiedenis, Land- en Volkenkunde 1915, p. 233; the references to the Kurinchi have been

Berlin, 1912. H. W. FISCHER: Catalogus van 's Rijks Ethnographisch Museum vol. VI (Atjèh, Gajo- en Alaslanden), Leiden, 1912. Nota betreffende het landschap Serbödjadi, Bijdr. T. L. en Vk. vol. 67 (1912) p. 439 et seq. M. JOUSTRA: Gegevens en aanwijzingen omtrent adatrecht bij de Gajo's en de Batak's getrokken uit de Woordenboeken, Adatrechtbundel VI (1913) p. 21—147. VAN EYBERGEN: Atjèh "up to date", Tijdschr. Binn. Best. vol. 46 p. 1 et seq. H. H. VAN KOL: Driemaal dwars door Sumatra en zwerftochten door Bali, Rotterdam, 1914. Mr. P. A. F. BLOM: Kentrekken van het verwantschaps-, familie- en erfrecht bij de volken van Indonesië (proefschrift 1914) p. 36—41. W. BAPTIST: Siah Oetama, een Gajosche legende, Aarde en haar volken jrg. 51 (1915) p. 159—161. Meded. van het Encyclop. Bur., De Buitenbezittingen vol. II afl. 2 (Atjèh en Onderhoorigheden), 1917. J. J. SPORRY: Het N.W. Gajoland (het Meergebied), Jaarversl. Topogr. Dienst in N.-I. over 1917, p. 216 et seq. F. F. MILIUS: Opvoer naar de Gajoe Locös, Ind. Milit. Tijdschr. 1919 p. 1018—1022. J. KREEMER: De bewoners van de Gajo- en Alaslanden in "De Volken van Nederlandsch-Indië", Amsterdam, 1920, vol. I p. 80—120. The same: Atjèh, Leiden, 1922.

collected by VAN AKEN (Meded. Encyclop. Bureau VIII, 1915). SWAAB wrote in Tijdschr. K. N. Aardrijksk. Gen. 1916 about Redjang. For the Lubu's in Mandailing we still depend on the descriptions by HEYTING, VAN OPHUYSEN, KREEMER, VAN DIJK, etc.

The islands along the western coast of Sumatra also harbour a very interesting population which requires further study in spite of the efforts of missionaries, of civil servants and of scientific travellers to collect good data. Of separate works there may be mentioned: MODIGLIANI (1890), and SCHRÖDER (1917) on Nias, MAASS on Mentawai (1902); numerous papers in periodicals dealing with the islands of this chain, which extends from Simalur to Engano, must per force remain unmentioned.

The Dutch have now been settled in *Java* for more than three centuries and throughout the island the activities of their government are many-sided and intensive. RYCKLOFF VAN GOENS gave as early as 1656 a "Corte Beschryvinge van 't Eyland Java" (Bydragen 1856 p. 366); nevertheless a good ethnographical description is wanting. We know more about the Achehnese and the Toradja, the Gajo and the Balinese than we do about the Javanese. Is the reason that, within the space of twenty years, the Gajo, on account of their smaller number, could be better investigated than the tens of millions in Java during a couple of centuries? Or is the reason that the power of the colonial government in Java was so great as to render the peculiarities of the population unimportant? Or again, was it because in this island, "where no one has time", no opportunity remained for reflection and the study of what is, after all, the most important subject in Java, its population? What ever the answer to these questions, the literature is overwhelming but the good works are a select few. From RAFFLES' "History of Java" (1817) to CHAILLEY'S "Java et ses habitants" (1914) there is a century of the policy of "the Dutch in Java" (Clive Day 1904). VAN IMHOFF'S journey of 1743 (Bijdragen 1853) is separated from AUGUSTA DE WIT'S "Facts and Fancies" (1905) by a century and a half and yet we remain quite unsatisfied with the picture which MAYER gives us of the life of the people in Java (1897) or with his sketch of the Javanese as human being (1894); this in spite of POENSEN'S character sketches (Med. Ned. Zendgen. XXIII) and their predecessors. This dissatisfaction does not exclude the gratitude which we owe to penetration and diligence shown by VETH in the compilation of his "Java" (1878 revised edition 1896), but since then we have been spoilt by the Achehnese and the Toradja and we now demand something better.

Meanwhile we have an encyclopaedia of the Sundanese in DE HAAN'S Priangan (1910); of the Baduj's there is an important sketch by JACOBS and MEYER (1891), and the Native States are dealt with in ROUFFAER'S competent encyclopaedic article; concerning the Madurese there is a great

shortage of ethnographical data in comparison with linguistic ones; for the population of Java and Madura as a whole there is, in addition to a huge number of articles in periodicals, a library with indexes (HASSELMAN, STEINMETZ), giving the results of the so-called "Welvaartsonderzoek" 1905—20 (Investigation of Social Conditions).

There are three circumstances which permit us to hope that a good book on the population of Java may be evolved. Firstly, because at the instance of BRANDES, the Hindu society of ancient Java continues to be thoroughly investigated by past and present members of the Archaeological Service. Secondly, because a solid basis for a Mohammedan history of Java has been laid down in a number of Leiden dissertations, the writers of which now see Java with ethnologically trained eyes. Thirdly because among educated Javanese a consciousness of nationality is accompanied by an appreciation of their own civilisation.

Passing on to the *islands to the east of Java*, we leave out Bali because this island was already treated above (Section 3) and come to the population of the other *Small Sunda Islands*, including the Mohammedan Sasaks of Lombok. To the east this group ends with the natives of Timor, Sumba and Roti.

The standard works on this population are limited to linguistic books by JONKER on the languages of Bima and Roti; for the rest we have to rely on periodical publications, which, however, contain some important papers. ZOLLINGER began the series (1847—50); ELBERT's expedition visited the island in question (1910—12); JASPER described them (1908); and further there are associated with these islands the names of various missionaries and those of FREISS (1860), ROOS (1877), COUVREUR (1908), BECKERING (1911), TEN KATE (1914), STAPEL (1914) and VAN STAVEREN (1915). Concerning Endeh, see Meded. Encyclop. Bureau XXVI (1921), and concerning the Timor group, *ibid.* III (1914), also WIELENGA (1913), WANNER (1913), GRIJZEN (1904) and others. Dr. KRUYT is at present engaged in amplifying in various periodicals what the above writers have reported.

The *Moluccas* and *New Guinea* have already been dealt with (Sections 5 and 7).

Our ethnographical knowledge of the population of *Celebes* centres round the above mentioned work of ADRIANI and KRUYT on the Baree-speaking Toradja (1914) and round the later publications of these missionaries. There are also valuable data concerning the population of the Northern and South-western regions of this island, which was already visited by Europeans in the first half of the sixteenth century, so that it contains old settlements, centres of native Christianity. GRAAFLAND's "Minahassa" (1869, 1898), JELLESMA (1903), Meded. Encyclop. Bureau II

(1912); the already mentioned works by the Swiss explorers SARASIN (1905), GRUBAUER'S *Kopfjäger* (1913), ELBERT'S Sunda expedition (1910 – 1912) and latterly KAUDERN'S *I Celebes Obygder* (1921), are of more or less importance through their text or their illustrations. For the Mohammedan population of the South-western Peninsula we must still rely on "*Bijdragen*" by MATTHES (1875) with the accompanying ethnographical atlas, and merely refer, among older writers, to DONSELAAR (1855), BAKKERS (1865), and among later ones to KOOREMAN (1883), NIEMANN (1899), ASSELBERGS (1894), EERDMANS (1897), VAN MARLE (1901–02).

In 1889 POSEWITZ compiled his bibliography of *Borneo* before the publication of larger studies which now exist on the native tribes such as LING ROTH'S book (1896) which might be called encyclopaedic; NIEUWENHUIS' "*Quer durch Borneo*" (1904); HOSE and MAC DOUGALL'S *Pagan Tribes* (1914). In these studies so much excellent material has been incorporated that a "book of Borneo" might almost be written by that one who, after supplementary investigation on the spot, could survey the whole ethnological structure of the island. Such author would derive help from the linguistic material collected by HARDELAND (1858–59), BARTH (1910), SUNDERMANN (1911–12) and SIDNEY H. RAY (1913).

Section 9.

Apart from a number of Imperial Gazetteers there is one thing for the possession of which the Dutch may envy the English, viz. STRACHEY'S "*India*". The reason will be evident from the above review, for in it far too many names had to be mentioned. That would have been unnecessary if for every group of peoples, for every island, or still better for the whole of Dutch India, there existed one book giving a brief but complete account of the Indonesian population, such as was already shown to be possible for some peoples.

For neither DE HOLLANDER'S *Handleiding* (1861) nor VON ROSENBERG'S *Malayischer Archipel* (1879), nor VAN DER LITH'S *Nederlandsch Oost-Indië* (1893), nor VETH'S *Insulinde* (based on WALLACE'S *The Malay Archipelago* 1869), nor VAN HINLOOPEN-LABBERTON'S *Geïllustreerd Handboek* (1910), nor COLIJN'S *Neerlands-Indie* (1911–12), give us what we might wish. Some of these works are antiquated, as is certainly the case with WILKEN'S "*Handleiding voor de vergelijkende volkenkunde van Nederlandsch-Indie*" of 1893. The others do not present in their composition and synthesis that unity of full experience and penetrative vision which is desirable in order to furnish a clear and accurate picture of Indonesian life. Holland indeed possesses an "*Encyclopaedie van Nederlandsch-Indië*" (1st edition, 4 vols. 1896–1905; 2nd edition 1917–1921) which, although it has no

illustrations and no maps, pays a good deal of attention to ethnographical subjects. We might call this the third encyclopaedia after VALENTIJN'S work of the eighteenth century and CRAWFURD'S Descriptive dictionary of the Indian islands of 1856.

Holland further possesses as it were the key to all that has been printed about the colonies in Eastern Asia, viz. the catalogue of the Colonial Library at the Hague (1908, with supplements) which enumerates the books, and the "Repertorium op de koloniale literatuur (7 vols. 1877—1880, 1895, 1901, 1906, 1912, 1917, 1922) which refers to almost all periodical publications.

Whoever consults these catalogues will obtain two impressions; not only, that diligent work is being carried out in Holland and in Dutch India in the domain of ethnography and ethnology, but also that there is a very rich literature, distinguished by excellent works which give a general survey of the various aspects of Indonesian civilisation.

In the first place we mention the principal books dealing with the mental civilisation.

In WILKEN'S collected writings there will be found a wealth of data and numerous interesting studies concerning primitive popular beliefs; also in KRUYT'S "Animisme" 1906 and in his measa data in Bijdragen 1918, 1919 and 1920, further in VAN OSSENBRUGGEN'S "Primitieve denken" (1916). These books deal with the subject from animistic, animo-theoretical and pre-animistic points of view and run therefore parallel to the line traced by TYLOR, DURKHEIM and PREUSZ.

The influence which Hinduism exerted after its arrival in the Indian Archipelago at the beginning of the Christian era, both on popular beliefs and on Indonesian society throughout the period of its action, may be traced in KERN'S "Collected Writings" (1913 etc.), BRANDES' edition of Pararaton (the latest in 1920); KROM'S "Inleiding tot de Hindoe-Javaansche kunst (1920, Introduction to Indo-Javanese art), and the fine monographs which have been published on some of the Hindu temples of Java (Tjandi Tumpang, Panataran, Barabudur). Mohammedanism which in the sixteenth century succeeded in driving Hinduism out of Java, is described in the already mentioned writings of Dr. C. SNOUCK HURGRONJE.

After religion, the next important aspect is the customary law of adat which has developed in accordance with the requirements of native society and has thoroughly permeated the consciousness of the people. There is probably no European nation which can point to so complete a study of customary law as can the Dutch with respect to those Indonesian customs which are binding in law. In Holland there are no official measures for collecting and codifying the customary law, no government commissions for its investigation, but a standard work "Het adatrecht van Nederlandsch-Indië" by

Dr. VAN VOLLENHOVEN (the first volume appeared in 1918, the second will appear shortly), and centring round this a number of smaller books by the same author dealing with specific aspects of the subject; *Miskeningen van het adatrecht* (1909), *Een adatrechtboekje voor heel Indië* (1910), *De Indonesier en zijn grónd* (1919). Dr. VAN VOLLENHOVEN has further brought about the foundation of a Committee for the study of adat law (in Holland 1909), an advisory committee for adat law (at Batavia), an adat law foundation (since 1917), the co-operation of the "Koninklijk Instituut voor de Taal-, Land- en Volkenkunde van Ned.-Indië" with the "Koloniaal Instituut" and with foreign bodies also interested in this subject. Dr. VAN VOLLENHOVEN is thus raising a monument of erudition for the living popular jurisprudence of the Indonesians. More than twenty bulky volumes on adat law and six volumes of Pandects have already made the knowledge of this law easily accessible and the output of publications on the subject, including Leiden degree dissertations, still increases. A bibliography of the customary law of Indonesia was published in 1920 under the auspices of the Adat Law Foundation.

As regards Indian plastic art, appreciation of this also has grown much during the last quarter of a century. The writings of HEIN, HADDON, FOY, RICHTER, ROUFFAER and JUYNBOLL, VON SAHER, PLEYTE, JASPER, LOEBÈR, NIEUWENKAMP, NIEUWENHUIS, ROORDA and many others bear testimony to the wide spread admiration which the work of anonymous Indonesian artists now excites. This applies to wood-carving, textile ornaments, metal work, and especially to Hindu-Javanese architecture and sculpture which are dealt with in the work by Dr. KROM already referred to. A bibliography of the literature on Indian industrial art may be found in LOEBÈR's "Techniek en sierkunst in den Indischen Archipel Dl. VIII (1916). The Indian theatre has engaged the attention of SERRURIER (1896), HAZEU (1897), and JUYNBOLL (1918). With regard to music, we may refer to a thorough article in the *Encyclopaedie van Nederlandsch-Indië*, Vol II, p. 812 by J. F. SNELLEMAN; native dancing has been treated in an article by Dr. G. J. NIEUWENHUIS in *Internationales Archiv für Ethnographie*, XXIII (1916) p. 183.

There remain to be mentioned the study of literature of the Indonesians, which, as was pointed out above, has been much cultivated, and finally native science which expressed itself especially in primitive medicine and in the calendar on which various publications exist.

Section 10.

We may now ask the question whether, in addition to the principal works referring to Indonesian civilisation, it is not possible to become

acquainted with the material expressions of this civilisation in other ways, and the answer would of course refer to the ethnographical museums of Holland and of the Bataviaasch Genootschap van Kunsten en Wetenschappen at Batavia. In the Mother-country the richest is the National Ethnographic Museum at Leiden, the most compendious the "Prins Hendrik" museum at Rotterdam. A large museum of the Colonial Institute is being built at Amsterdam. There is a well-displayed collection at Leeuwarden and there are further ethnographic exhibits at Haarlem, Delft, Breda, Arnhem, Kampen, Zwolle, Deventer, Zutphen, Tilburg, Oudenbosch, Steyl, Zeist and Middelburg.

The catalogue of the National Ethnographic Museum at Leiden in many volumes is an exemplary work which makes the wealth of material readily accessible by descriptions and illustrations with literature references. It is becoming, as it were, a ledger for a large part of the material assets of Indonesian civilisation, in so far as these are represented in this rich collection.

Enough has been said above to show the stimulating vitality of Dutch ethnographical research. The scientific study of ethnology and ethnography, the publications relating thereto, the collections in various museums and the sending out of expeditions, all these may be cited in evidence. This interest also finds expression in the activities of scientific societies. In this connection we must mention in the first place the oldest scientific society in European colonies, the "Bataviaasch Genootschap van Kunsten en Wetenschappen", founded in 1778, which, in its "Verhandelingen", "Tijdschrift", "Notulen" (minutes) and in the catalogues of its collections, has collected a wealth of ethnographical material. In the Mother-country, we have since 1851 the "Koninklijk Instituut voor de Taal-, Land- en Volkenkunde van Nederlandsch-Indië", which possesses at the Hague an excellent colonial library (with detailed catalogues), and greatly advances Indonesian ethnographic studies by the publication of its "Bijdragen" and of separate works. The "Koninklijk Nederlandsch Aardrijkskundig Genootschap" (Royal Dutch Geographical Society) at Amsterdam since 1873 has already been mentioned in this review in connection with the equipment of expeditions which produced good ethnographical results (Central Sumatra, Southern New Guinea, Ki Islands, Smaller Sunda Islands, Central Celebes, Ceram, Borneo, etc.). In the "Tijdschrift" of this society and in the works published under its auspices there are also important ethnographic data. Of late years the Geographic Society has closely co-operated with the "Maatschappij ter bevordering van het Natuurkundig onderzoek der Nederlandsche Koloniën" (1888) (Society for the scientific investigation of the Dutch Colonies), and the "Indisch Comité voor wetenschappelijk onderzoek" (1897) (Indian

Committee for scientific investigation), to which we owe, for instance, the expeditions to Borneo and to New Guinea. Further, there have appeared since 1911 a number of monographs on ethnographical subjects through the mediation of an Encyclopaedic Bureau founded by the Indian Government (these monographs deal with Batjan, Acheh, the Sangi- and Talaud islands, Habinsaran, Timor, Kurinchi, New Guinea, Halmahera, Morotai, the Sula islands, Menang Kabau, Simalur, the Schouten- and Padaido islands, the Batak country, Nias, Flores, etc.).

Finally there was founded in 1910 at Amsterdam the Colonial Institute which desires to collect and spread knowledge concerning the Dutch colonies, and has also instituted for this purpose an Ethnological section. A large ethnographic museum is being built in which numerous collections in the possession of the Institute will be exhibited. Systematic ethnographic study has been undertaken in this section on various ethnical groups of Dutch India, and a number of summaries have already been published in conjunction with various smaller institutions (for Acheh, the east coast of Sumatra, Menang Kabau, Southern Sumatra, Bali and the Moluccas) which co-operate with the ethnological section of the Colonial Institute.

It is hoped that this sketch may prove to those interested the stimulating character of scientific life in Holland and Dutch India, in so far as concerns the ethnography of the colonies in the far East.

